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Circulation During December W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number

of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday

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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1905.

Coples. | Date. 104,330 18 (Sunday) 126,370 (Sunday)......125,210 101.440 104,590 29......163.570 30.....103,690 14 103.320

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 12.74 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first My term expires April 25, 1905.

HON, J. N. FOOTE ADVISES DR. YATES. The letter of Doctor Daniel C. Yates of Neosbo requesting Speaker Hill to present him to the Mis souri Legislature as a candidate for United States Senator, in which the doctor says, among other see Mr. Foote got his picture in the paper. I can furnish a pleture if that is necessary. but everybody knows old Doctor Yates," has caused a slight misapprehension in the mind of the Honorable Foote; who seems to find in the sentence quoted an inference that he, Foote, is less well known than the writer, who does not have to resort to a photograph in order to acquaint the people

with himself. It is quite true that Doctor Yates is widely and favorably known and is under no necessity to have his picture taken to impress the public, but we are certain that he did not intend any slar upon the Honorable Foote, who is himself by no means a mere upstart. When the latter in his public reply says: "I am content to leave it with the people whether Doctor Yates is any better known than myself," we think be exhibits an unnecessary sensitiveness about his reputation. Certainly there should be no grounds for jeniousy between these gentlemen, and we feel safe in assuring the Honerable Foote that so far as Doctor Yates is concerned there is no such feeling.

Honorable Foote's friendly advice to the other aspirant is, however, highly commendable and deserves reproduction here for its pertinent comment on the senatorial deadlock, but more particularly for its revelation of the character of the man. He says, in part:

I certainly would advise Doctor Yates have nothing to do with participating in the making of the history which will stand as a repreach to all who had anything to do with it and which the Republicans, I am mertified to admit, are solely responsible for, and when the dector has had as much practical statesmanship as I have had he will know that Jefferson City, our fair capital of this grand old State of Missourt, is a good place to stay away from in this crisis. I myself cherished an ambittion to lead my party out of its wilderness of factionalism, Fed eral spoils and scitish domination, and was prepared for any sacrifices on the alter of duty to my friends the people. Helieving as I did, and still do for that matter, that public office is a public trust. I visited the capital firmly intending to offer myself as the solution of the grave problem there impending and the deliverer of the State's and the party's honor, only to find myself in an allen atmosphere of beer and railroad influences, pie and perfidy. I did not have the heart to assert my purpose or even to make my present known. I would not undergo that experience again for anything. I left a sadder man. I would not advise Doctor Yates or any other man to go through what I did. Moreover, as I have said before, it is a waste of any ambitious man's time to fool around there. There is no chance for anybody. I would as soon be me as to be any of the candidates waiting around that dreary deadlock. I would rather be back at old Knohnoster enjoying the vista of her pleasant hills and peaceful meadows or down in dear old Taney breathing in the purity and inspiration of her rare sweet almosphere than to be the exalted and mighty Senator, if any, who may be at last elected by such influences as those

at Jefferson City. Here is genuineness, every word of it. It is the real Jehiah Nebuchadnezzar Foote that is speaking and he reveals a soul above buttons and the glittering seals of office. Better than low ambition and the thirst of praise, better than the shining temporal honors of a senatorship are the peace of a great soul and the nobility of a character which is ties the administration's conclusion, lofty in its honesty and simplicity. Better a true life than a famous eareer, J. N. Foote, and, whether ester or down in Taney, or in some per-

simple justice must reap life's richest reward and

More durable than brass or stone; Whose cloudy summit is more hid Than regal height of pyramid.

THE HOUSE AT ITS BEST.

The representation which a single objectionable outside influence seems to advise or direct prevents the House of Delegates from deriving credit for progressive legislation. No matter what beneficial laws the House may pass, no matter what acceptable ideas it may advance, the public is unable to overlook obstructive tactles which a few Delegates have practiced.

Though the acts of these obstructionists will remembered, they may be overlooked for awhile in order to do justice to the House, as a body, for its best performances. The House distinguished itself last week by passing a bill of the greatest importance. By this legislation, expressing the sentiment of municipal betterment, it deserves recognition similar to that which was accorded to the Council.

The House passed, with only one dissenting vote, the bill contemplating extensive public work. All the leaders advocated the bill's passage, and declared that they will urge their constituents to vote for the proposition. The sentiment among the Delegates appeared to be wholly in harmony with the spirit of progress, and it showed that the House is capable of comprehending the importance of plans of this magnitude.

The Republic frequently has criticised the House when obstructionists domineered. But The Republic is not at war with the House itself; it prefers to commend rather than to blame, and would like nothing better than opportunities to emphasize good A 675 work. The Republic draws the line on what is A 674

> While the defeat of the garbage bills was held against the House, and will not be forgotten until the new garbage bills will have been acted upon. there is much legislation for which the House deserves credit. Public improvement bills have been passed with dispatch and by large votes. In general, the House has made a better record than any of its recent predecessors. There has even been less antagonism on account of patronage, and there has been but very little indication of vicious purpose. The House, aithough not fully up to the desired standard, is undoubtedly the best which St. Louis has had in many years. This much for its general credit.

The public buildings bill was passed gracefully last week. The Delegates needed no urging. No ommittees from organizations had to call and explain the merits of the measure. There was no obtruction; there was no more delay than was necessary. On the contrary, the Delegates manifested civle pride. The Republic is glad to say that the House's action was highly commendable in every

---AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

Pray, what is the Congress of the United States about? It is not earning its pay.

Originally Congress was designed as the agency for expressing the people's will in laws. Latterly it has come to be the agency of privileged interests in opposing the people's will. Republican machine organization has intrenched itself in Congress and has developed that body, first to the stage of no lawmaking, then to the stage of standing pat neutrally on old laws, and finally to the point of fighting the people for the continuance of laws which are manifestly for the benefit of privileged interests and detrimental to the people's interests.

"Standing pat" to-day means more than it used to. It means an aggressive fight against popular will by hired politicians. It means ultimately a plain issue and an open clash in which, in this land of free democracy, the politicians will be driven from power and their organization annihilated.

THE BREEDERS' LAW.

Action for repealing the breeders' law is of such nature and force that the State Legislature is morally bound to heed it. The cause has the aggressive support of a large, powerful and respectable majority of the people. Every factor of vital importance in regulating conduct requests earnestly that gambling, inside as well as outside of racing inclosures, may be prohibited by law. The Legislature will show respect to opinion thus vigorously expressed, for it is opinion which conveys the feeling of an integrity of representative organizations and citizens. The breeders' inw was an experiment in regulation. It has falled, because it has

increased the evil. It is seldom that a movement to repeal a law gathers interest from many organizations, acting the touches of the painter's pencil that I am now altoas one, and seldom that the interest is so prononneed. Churches, of virtually ail denominations. business and civic associations, and many kinds of societies unite in urging the Legislature to repeal the law and remove a great cause of moral decay.

The decision reached by these factors to get in concert shows what harmony can do. At the meet ing held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall there were officers and members of that association, the Civic Improvement League, the Epworth League, Democratic clubs, the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, the Baptist Ministers' Conference, the newspapers, the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, the Southern Methodist ministers, the West End Business Men's Association, Catholic societies, and associations of practicalir all religious denominations. Every class in the community was represented. Circuit Attorney Sager was an active participant in the meeting.

The mere unification of these forces for causing the repeal of the breeders' law composes an influence which would seem to be irresistible. The support which it will give to the committee can hardly fail to be efficacious. By common contention the law is pernicious, and by common desire its repeal is necessary. The Legislature must hear the assertions of the committee; and hearing the committee and appreciating the quality and strength of the support, it must feel obliged to repeal the law.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The experiment of disposing of garbage at Ches lev Island is successful beyond anticipation, and it develops a permanent plan for settling a long-standing problem after the approved idea. Chesley Island offers an opportunity for a plant under municipal supervision and in accordance with the best sanitary rules.

So confident is the administration that the Island solves the garbage problem that bills have been introduced in the Municipal Assembly to authorise the purchase of the property and the installation of a complete plant. Experience in conveying the garbage to the island, considered with the estimates of death of a member, a high outside official, or a friendly the cost of a municipal plant, unquestionably justi-

The proposition is to buy the island, to install : plant or disposal system, to buy and operate wagons, scows and all necessary accessories, and to maintain abole later to be chosen, integrity and the whole plant as a municipal concern. With this to taking a frink.

method of disposal and the present municipal hauling outfit, St. Louis will have a municipal system for collecting, hauling and disposing of garbage This will do away entirely with the private contract system, and those evils which the public had so long disliked, and will establish the garbage business as strictly a municipal work.

The administration ought to be supported by all citizens, regardless of party or faction affiliations. The Council ought to pass the bills as quickly as possible, and transmit them to the House, and the House ought to pass them promptly. St. Louis has for a long time desired a permanent solution of the garbage problem, and now, at last, it is able to establish a complete municipal system.

The proposition has all the advantages which the public desires. First, municipal ownership and supervision. Second, the elimination of the garbage business from politics, and politics from the garbage business. Third, better service in collecting and disposing of garbage. Fourth, great econnomy in collections, hauling and disposal. Fifth better sanitary conditions and no nuisances. This exactly bears out the popular idea.

These advantages overweigh any adverse arguments which might be raised, and should shame any opposition to the plan. The municipalization of the garbage system is a great issue with the people. It is the result that has been sought for many years. The administration hopes to make this project its important work, before retiring. The Municipal Assembly is urged to pass the bills that the plan may be executed without delay.

THE BACKING-UP HABIT.

Mr. Roosevelt's backing away from the plan of protectorate for San Domingo is interesting from more than one viewpoint. As presenting a contrast to his hold statesmanship in the matter of the Panama revolution it is worth notice.

But it is most interesting and instructive as showing the "backing-up" habit which the President is acquiring so rapidly. Mr. Roosevelt has learned to back up easily, whereas he formerly showed a degree of reluctance to being bossed and commanded by anybody.

He backs up so often these days that we are no longer surprised at it. The wonder is only that he commits so many acts and plans so many measures from which he is compelled to back away. Mr. Roosevelt seems to be spending his time looking for unnecessary trouble, and then crawtishing out of it. He has had already in his career to take more water than any other two Presidents of the United States, without exception, ever took. His enemies must confess that the honest fear of his arbitrary egotism has been allayed this winter. Let us see what he will do when the new Congress is or-

A New Jersey gentleman in order to feed his infant son paid fifty dollars a quart for milk, the same being hard to procure on account of the blizzard. The baby doubtless supped it with the golden spoon which he had in his mouth when he was born.

Six hundred bills have been introduced in the Legislature. This is interesting as a matter of statistics, but the bills of thousand denomination at the last session were much more sensational.

New York society pretends that its visiting cards for dogs are a brand-new wrinkle. As a matter of fact society's curs have always used them,

Winercoms dark and with doors cobwebbed will be a refreshing sight to the people of St. Louis.

You can lead a Missouri Ret ter, but you cannot make it drink.

Hop alley is desolate. All of the smokers seem

to have gone to Jefferson City. The Mysterious Stranger has lockiaw.

RECENT COMMENT

What Did Washington Look Like!

Booklover's Magazine. After a careful study of over 4,000 engravings and a number of original paintings and various coins at the mint, a final reference was made to composite photography, three applications being made. "The selections for the several groupings were not arbitrary, but were guided only by the point of view of the features." The resulting Washington is remarkable in its definiteness of outline and lifelike appearance. The reproductions of the original paintings which accompany the article are very helpful in following Mr. Taylor's interesting discussion of the individual conceptions of the different artists,

Washington gave at least forty-five sittings to over a score of aspirants, besides posing for several shadowsilhouettes. How he regarded this tax on comfort he remarked in a letter to a friend: "I am hackneyed to gether at their beck and sit like patience on a monu ment whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. At first I was as impatient at the request and as restive under the operation as a colt is of the saddle; now no dray moves more readily to the thill than I to the painter's chair."

"Few distinguished men of our day," Mr. Taylor asseris, "if they were painted by so many different artists, would show witness variation in such a range of portraits the kindly phases of character which are reflected from the canvases that we have been considering. We can no longer believe those historians who tell us of the habitual stateliness and reserve of Washington. When not on his professional dignity, he must have been geniality itself."

Governor and Boss.

Lincoln Steffens in McClure's The elected Governors of Rhode Island are called "administrative mummles." They have sat for years without power and without homage in the Statehouse, while across the hall in the office of the High Sheriff, Boss Brayton was the State. He directed the General Assembly. His word was law. He did not have to "dicker, trade and buy," there was no "addition, division and silence" for him. He handled the campaign funds of "the party," and with them the voters were bought at the polls. The legislator returned by the electors came bought. He was very open, and hundreds of ancedotes are told to illustrate his metobda. The Springfield Republican reported two, which are well known. Once, when the House of Representatives was in prolonged ession, Brayton became hungry. "D- it!" he ex claimed, "who is that fool talking in the House? It's lunch time and past. Sheriff, go in and see that the House adjourns." The House adjourned. Another time, this conversation was overheard between the angry boss and a most humble Republican floor leader:

- it, can't I have a little bill passed when I want H?" said the boss. "But, General, I didn't know you were interested in that but."

"Well, I sm. and I want it passed right away That little bill was passed right away.

Congressional Wriggles

New York Evening Post. There are some of the lower animals whose organiza tion is so elementary that all emotions, fear, joy, hunger

or anger, find expression in the same squeak or wriggle We pity such elementary creatures, not realising, perhaps, that they merely afford a perfect biological parallel to our own Congress, which has no means of giving vent to its collective feelings of whatever nature except by adjourning. It adjourns to express sorrow at the potentate. It adjourns to express joy at a victory or to celebrate a fortinate anniversary. It takes a recess as it did yesterday, to express solicitude for a member seized with sudden illness. Mr. Baker wanted it to adjourn to express horror at the Russian massacres. There is certainly no other human form of action which can be

OTIS SKINNER AS THE HARVESTER --- WILLIAM GILLETTE TO-NIGHT

Otla Skinner, who has never falled to be a good actor in whatever part his own ent and that of his manager have "The Harvester," which was presented for the first time in St. Louis at the Century Theater last night.

The play itself, an adaptation of a drama by the French Richepin, done well into good English by Charles Skinner of Brooklyn, a brother of the actor, has not the vitals of sustained interest. There are several good parts, however, and each of these is played admirably.

The scenes are laid in Lower Canada, in the French Provinces, with which many of us feel somewhat familiar through a reading of the many good stories of that country from the pen of the present Sir Gilbert Parker. The time is 1850, and the

Gilbert Parker. The time is 1859, and the story tells of love, as all plays should. The chief delight of the piece, as usual with the Skinner productions, is the reading of the chief actor. Mr. Skinner occuples the place that used to be held, as a mere elocutionist, by Lewis Morrison, who in his time was the best reader on the American stage.

Added to this phase of his art, there is Mr. Skinner's beautiful voice, his unusually winning presence and his personality. The Harvester's separation from Toinette in the opening act is one of the good scenes. His return is another. Equally effective, too, is the cottage scene of the second act, where the Seigneur's wanton cruelty causes so much unhappiness in the lowly home of Francois. With the generosity of the conscientious artist Mr. Skinner does not appear throughout this act.

Dramatic interest is here capitally car-

Dramatic interest is here capitally car-ried forward by Lizzie Hudson Coller as Toinette, by George Clarke as the Belg-neur, and by J. M. Colville as Francois. heur, and by J. M. Colville as Francois.

The star's opportunities come at the Ian and again in the Seigneury's orchard, where retribution is justly meted out. Lizzle Hudson Collier is always a treat, whether she has looks to cast or dramatic climaxes to build, as in "The Harvester." George Clarke's Seigneur is a somber, vindictive old miser. Maud Durbin (Mrs. Skinner) plays a lovely and demure ingenue as the Seigneur's daughter.

"The Beauty Doctor," a musical riot of girls and nonsense, came to the Grand. Henrietta Lee sang the title role very charmingly. There were two acis. The first represented the beach at Sea View The second was the beauty emporium Rows of active young women, most of whom sang uncommonly well, lent anima tion to this scene.

Mr. Morrison and the Imperial Quartet sang "The Pretty Little Maid of Zanzi-bar." Florence McNelli's song. "Loved Ones Pure and Tender." was another hit. Harry Waiter's Jew helped gloop the

The thirty-second performance of "The audence at the Garrick last night. Notwithstanding the many personal distractions which all the members of the com-pany experienced at the culinary ball the night before, the plece was set forth with all the snap and vim that characterized the previous presentations Cecil Lean, the new Lord Mito, spoke his lines in a spirit of frankness, amusingly at variance with the accepted stage traditions of a comic opera diplomat, and in the duel with Kitty O'Reilly Tracey he achieved a real

Director Ben M. Jerome has been ac ity. The chorus especially struggles with this enforced enunciation, and the Admiral's song as sung by Mr. Allen and Miss Moore at times becomes a sort of verbal jumble in consequence. Dave Lewis varied his dialogue a bit last night and, on the spur of the moment, invented a turn of speech or two that went very well with a congenial crowd. It is understood that for the professional matines Friday next many new lines will in this way be interpolated for the benefit of the actors and actresses who are to be the guests of the management on that occasion. "The Royal Chef" closes its unprecedented engagement with next Saturday evening's performance.

perial. It was apparently Mr. Gillette's edy, "The Admirable Crichton."



LIZZIE HUDSON COLLIER. plays Toinette in 'The Harvester

own production, with its scenery and its effective lighting-Mr. Gillette's own de vices—and the principal toles were in the hands of good actors. Evroll Dunbar, who impersonated Holmes, managed to assume a considerable likeness to Mr. Gillette in the role. His acting lacks something of the repression of Mr. Gillette's, and also of its force, but it is acceptable and more than creditable to Mr. Dunbar. Professor Morlarity was capitally played by David Davies, Kate Campbell was a blonde and beautiful Alice Fanikner.

"Circusleute" ("Circus People") proved capital attraction for Louise Pellmann's benefit, which took place at the Olympic Theater last pight. The beneficiary had in it the part of Lily Landowsky, daugnter of an old clown, who trains for the circus trapeze, from which she falls, not in sight of the audience, thereby ending her lime-light career. Franz von Schoenthau, the author, has drawn an interesting picture of circus life behind the scenez, and his most delightful character is that of the girl, Lity. Miss Pellmann portrayed a charming, innocent girl. In Hans Loebel, as Landowsky, the clown-father, the beneficiary had her strongest support, Loebel was the typical circul man. Miss Pellmann was the recipient of many flowers. trapeze, from which she falls, not in sight

Two clever children lend the needed variety to "The Fatal Wedding" at Haylin's, Cora Quinten and Zena Kelfe alternate in playing the little mother. Miss Quinten was a great favorite last senson. She is again the center of interest. Gertrale Haynes and her choir make the closing scene tremendously effective. Nester Lennon and Vessie Farrell appear as the estranged couple about whem the estranged couple about whom the

Errolt Dunbar, who plays Sherlock Holmes at the Imperial, began his career in St. Louis twenty years ago at the old Ben De Bar Theater. He was a member of the McCullough Club. His success as an amateur gave him the courage to approach Lawrence Barrett in quest of an engagement while Barrett was playing "Francesca di Rimini" at De Bar's Theater. Mr. Dunbar began by carrying a spear. Barrett soon became interested in the young actor and he was intrusted with a prominent part.

The Rundway Girls began a week's ngagement at the Standard. "One Hundred Wives " a fantastic musical travesty was the opening burlesque. The vaude ville show was made up of new acts by the La Vails in a difficult breakaway lad-der feat; Murphy, Marche and Reilly, the funny "horseshee trio"; Reynolds and Gub), German comedians; Burg Sisters and the Willards.

William Gillette will be seen at the EEPUBLIC SPECIS "Sherlock Holmes" was seen at the Im- Olympic to-night in the new Barrie com-

THEORY TO EXPLAIN PRESIDENT PRAISES **WORK OF CHURCHES** TORNADO FREAKS

E. B. Calvert Says Velocity of the In Address Before Lutheran Con-Wind Creates Vacuum Which Causes Walls to Fall and Feathers to Pierce Wood.

Wyatt Building, 18th and P Streets. Washington, Jan. 29.-The officials of the United States Weather Bureau have photographic proof of the accuracy of statements that it is possible for straws and feathers to be driven deep into board lences, trees and other tough materials. If the camera is to be relied on, there appears to be warrant for the story that is frequently told as a joke that in some sections of our country the winds are so ferce that they blow the feathers off chickens and other luckless birds.

E. B. Calvert, private secretary to Professor Willis L. Moore, has long been inerested in cyclone phenomena. In followng up stories of remarkable occurrences in the storm centers of the West, he has run across facts stranger than fiction. When the incredulous scoffers laugh at his yarns, Mr. Calvert produces authenti-

ments. Mr. Calvert said to-day, in explaining the laws of air pressure, which account for many of the freaks of evelones: "The air pressure at sea level is about fifteen pounds to each square Inch. The pressure on the inside of objects, ever the human body, is equal to that on the

outside, thus preserving a proper equilib-

cated photographs to back up his state

rium. Disaster immediately follows the removal of the pressure. "Contrary to the popular belief, the danger attending tornadoes is created from within and not from the outside. During tornado the wind rushes along at a terrific speed, so that a vacuum is created in the center of the storm. The sudden exhaustion of air in this fashion relieves the outside pressure from all ob-

"In the case of a building the result is shown in the bursting out of the walls by the force of the unresisted inside pres-sure. This is the explanation for the presence of so many buildings without walls that are found in the path of every

lects in the path of the disturbance.

tornado.

"It is the same way with the chickens. The air is exhausted so quickly from the outside that the inner pressure blows off the feathers. In the same way straws, feathers and other frail substances are made to penetrate much harder materials. I have a photograph of a splinter of wood that burded itself in a steel section of the Eads bridge, over the Mississippi River, during the St. Louis tornado."

Map of Tules Line.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 28.—The Kansas City. Tulsa and Southwestern Railway Company has filed its map in the proposed to run from Tulsa northeast to Joplin, and thence to Kansas City. It is credited with being a Missouri Pacific proposition with being a Missouri Pacific proposition of location shows the line cross. Company has filed its map in the Govern The map of location shows the line cross-ing the Missouri Pacific line at Talaia, I. T. the M., K. & T. line near Chetopa, Kas., and thence on northeast to Joplin. There are thirty-three miles of this line in Indian Territory from Tules, to the

gregation He Tells of the Great Good Which Can Be Done for Immigrants.

Washington, Jan. 29.-President Roose relt delivered an address to-day at the reledication of the Lather Place Memorial Church, which was seriously damaged by fire just one year ago to-night, while a sociable, given in honor of the seventyeighth birthday anniversary of the pastor, the Reverend D. J. Butler, was in prog-

The church has been entirely restored and was occupied for the first time since the fire to-day. The President came in while the service preliminary to the sermon was in progress and was shown to a seat in the pulpit. At their conclusion and after a word of introduction by the pastor. the President spoke as follows: "Doctor Butler: It is a great pleasure to

meet with you this morning and my a word of greeting on the occasion of the rededication of this church, coming as it does almost simultaneously with the entry of its paster into his eightieth year. "From the standpoint from which I am obliged so continually to look at matters,

there is a peculiar function to be played by the great Lutheran Church in the United States of America. LUTHERANS EARLY SETTLERS.

"The Lutheran Church came to the territory which is now the United States very shortly after the first permanent settiements were made within our limits, for when the earliest settlers came to dwell around the mouth of the Delaware they brought the Lutheran worship with them. and so with the earliest German settlers who came to Pennsylvania and afterwards to New York and the mountainous region In the western part of Virginia and the States south of it.

"From that day to this the history of the growth in population in this nation has consisted largely, in some respects mainly, of the arrival of successive waves of new-

the growth in population in this nation has consisted largely, in some respects mainly, of the arrival of successive waves of new-comers to our shores, and the prime duty of those already in the land is to see that their own progress and development are shared by these newcomers.

"It is a serious and dangerous thing for any man to tear loose from the soil, from the region in which he and his forbears have taken root and to be transplanted into a new land.

"He should receive all possible sid in that new land, and the aid can be tendered to him most effectively by those who can appeal to him on the ground of spiritual kinship. Therefore, the Lutheran Church can do most in helping upward and onward so many of the newcomers to the should be I am temoted to say wel-night the prime duty of this church to see that the immigrant, especially the immigrant of Lutheran countries of Pinland or Hungary, or Austria, may be not suffered to drift off, with no friendly hand extended to him out of all the church communion, away from all the influences that tend to safeguard and upiff him, and that he find ready at hand in this country those eager to bring him into fellowship with the existing bodies.

CHURCHE GROWTH IN POWER.

tional churches in the United of the two or three churches tinctly American, most distino the forces that are to tell for m the t men and soldiers, the work of p shall go for nothing if it is i upon the spirit of Christianity in the millions of homes through the millions of homes throughtry, so that there may be at spiritual, that moral thout which no country can of the structures raised thereon evanescent as a dream if it practice the righteousness that

SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING. "Let me congratulate you and or tate all of us that we live in a land and at a time when we accept it as natural that there should be an interdenominatizate at service of thanksgiving, such a cerumony as is to take place this afternoon, in which the pastors of other churches join to congratulate themselves and you upon the rebuilding of this church.

"One of the constant problems of His is to try to cultivate breadth without shallowness, just as we want to try to cultivate depth without narrowness.

"It seems to be our good fortune that men that have been able to combine fervor in doing the Lord's work with charity toward their brethren to it with certain differences in the nonessentials.

"The forces of evil are strong and mighty

differences in the none-sentials.

"The forces of evil are strong and mighty in this country and in this country as they are in other countries, as they have been in all the past centuries, and the people who sincerely wish to do the Lord's work have ample opportunity for all their labor in fighting the common enemy and in assuming toward their fellows of a different confession an attitude of generous rivalry in the effort to see how the most good can be done to our people as a whole.

"I thank you for having given me the chance to speak to you this morning, to say a word of greeting to you and to wish you godspeed with all my heart."

The red-dicatory sermon was preached by the Reverend Doctor George W. Miller of Enlitmore and the service of rededication was conducted by Doctor Butler.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

- Plakert Briggs of Detroit is at the Lindell.

-F. W. Euckley of Boston is at the -I. E. Keise of Kenneth, Mo., is at the La--W. P. Murlin of Runtsville, Mo., to at the -W. A. West of New York City to at the St. -Frank Febr of Louisville, Ky., is at the -L. K. Hayman of St. Paul is quartered at In Strause of Cleveland is among the gue -S. Dreyfuss of New York City has a root -W. P. Lyons of Des Moines has a rethe St. Nicholas. -G. Marvindale of London, England, is stepping at the Lackele. -II. P. Lockwood of Evensville, Ind., is a -James D. Brady of Trenten, N. J., is quarered at the Planters.

-Waiter Williams of Columbia, Mo., has -E. E. Perry of Norwich, Conn., in regin-tered at the St. Nicholas. - Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jameson of Mu I. T., are at the Luclede Clearge H Watson of Frankfort, Ky., to a Mr. and Mrs. Thomas College of Denver e stopping at the Lindell, -Mrs. Hird S. McQuire of Pawnee, L. T., registered vesterday at the Piasters.

-J. P. Armstrong of Charleson, Mo., regis-ered yesterday at the Larlede. -Walter Lewis of Boston, C. M. Connor and essie Parrell of New York City are quartered

At Chicago Hotels,

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29.-These St. Louis ans registered at hotels here to-day: ditorium-F. E. Avery, W. I. Cooper, M. Prigas H. E. Murray Sherman House C. A.

Sherman House C. A. Adams. Great Northern-A. S. Benjamin, H. L. Milstone Clifton-C. A. Departs, N. E. Dunn, House-C. A. Brown, R. F. Gray, C. Palener House, C. A. Brown, R. F. Gray, C. I. Johns, L. D. Scott, Erevort, C. M. Cherry, G. L. Robb, W. G. Kheeler, Katserhof, H. C. Perry, Majestle, F. B. Gilbert, Grace, Doctor C. G. Rogers,

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, Jan. 29.-Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

ing from Missouri;
St. Louis, T. M. Pierson, W. L. Pressey and
Mrs. Pressey, Grand Union; L. H. Strasser, F.
R. Mecke, St. Denis, T. Marx, Breslin, Mrs. K.
E. Wood, Imperial; D. L. Fielder, Continental;
R. W. Dillon and Mrs. Dillon, Vendome; J. F.
Coleman, Navarre; W. C. Chattin, Wolcott; F.
Masch, Awtor; W. H. Bledgett, Murray Billi,
C. Wagner and Mrs. Wagner, New Amsterdam;
J. J. Schotten, Mariborough; J. M. Norton,
Grand. Grand.
Kannas City.-J. B. Townley and Mrs. Town-ley. Bresiin, L. V. Guick, Wolcott.
St. Joseph.-A. Goerman, W. W. Wheeler,

Fester J. Wade in Washington

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, Jan. 29.-Festus J. Wade of St. Louis spent the day in Washington, visiting his daughters, who are attending school here He said that his visit has no public significance, and expressed himself in general terms as highly gratified with the satisfactory business situation in St. Louis subsequent to the World's Fair. World's Fair.

ST. PATRICK'S PARADE PLANS. Hibernian and Father Mathew

Knights to Be in Line. Preliminary plans for the St. Patrick's

Day parade were discussed last night by the Irish Catholic Parade Union at Father Mathew Hall, No. 329 Washington ave-Announcement was made that the First

Regiment of the Hibernian Knights, A. O. H. and the uniform ranks of Father Mathew had, during the evening, been admitted to membership. The two organ tions were the last of the local Catholio marching clubs to get into line, Twenty-four of the English-speaking

parishes were represented at the meeting. which was presided over by Preside Jeremiah Sheehan. It was agreed that the same general displays that have marked the celebration of the day in former years would again be in vogue.

Owing to the discussion of parade plans it was necessary to by the election of offi-cers over until next Sunday night.

----------TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

om The Republic, Jan. 31, 1860. The Chicago and Alton Rallw purchased many tracts of land in largement of its terminal facilities. Twenty-nine pupils were gradwated at the commencement exercises of the St. Louis High Sci William T. Porter read the class

Judge Samuel Treat of the United States Court gave a reception to Judge of the United States Circ Court, in his home, No. 1114 Pine · street.

St. Louis from the Ohio River with a tow of burges loaded with see · feet of poplar lumber.

Excursions were advertised by railroad and steamboat lines for the

CHURCH'S GROWTH IN POWER.

The Leiberga Church in this country